IMP. INST. LIBRARY
- 8 APR 1943
U.S.A. 69D

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	49
Announcement relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)	49
Sheals to head Division of Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control in the United States Department of Agriculture (press notice)	49
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	50
Instructions to postmasters	50
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 394, second revision)	50
Beetle restrictions on vegetable and fruit shipments ended for season (press notice)	51
Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Japanese beetle quarantine by advancing the date of termination of restrictions on fruit and vegetable shipments under § 301.48 of the Japanese beetle quarantine to September 9 for the year 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 524)	52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 6)	52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, sixth revision)	54
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 7)	56
Announcement relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52)	58
Pink bollworm quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 493, second revision)	58
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	59
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, tenth revision)	59
Hearing will consider beetle quarantine for North Carolina (press notice)	60
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of revising the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include North Carolina	60
Announcements relating to Mexican border regulations	61
Mexican Border Act	61
Mexican border regulations (press notice)	62
Mexican border regulations effective September 8, 1942	62
Miscellaneous items	65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Jamaica, British West Indies (B. P. Q. 355, revised, supplement No. 4)	65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplement No. 6)	65
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	65
Arizona plant quarantine	65
Oregon State plant quarantines	66
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	69
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	71

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

SHEALS TO HEAD DIVISION OF GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH CONTROL IN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture today named Ralph A. Sheals as leader of the Division of Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau, said that Mr. Sheals will relieve A. F. Burgess, who has been in field charge of the work on gypsy moth control since its beginning as a Federal project nearly 35 years ago. By releasing Mr. Burgess from administrative responsibility the Bureau can take advantage of his long experience in insect control work by having him review for the Chief of the Bureau other insect control projects now being carried on. Mr. Burgess

495903—42——1

will also prepare a history of the gypsy moth work in the United States, in advance of his normal retirement.

Mr. Sheals was born at Brushton, N. Y., on March 26, 1893. His collegiate training was in forestry with specialization in forest insects. He graduated from New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1917. His early association with the Department of Agriculture was with the white pine blister rust work, extending from 1917 to 1928. Since 1928 he has been associated with the organization now known as the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. During this period he has been a member of the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, and since 1929 has been Assistant Chief of the Division. His work with the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines has included a number of assignments and administrative responsibility for activities over a wide field. He shared in organizing the work of inspection of plants and plant products in transit to assure compliance with quarantines; aided in the direction of extensive cooperative control campaigns against insect pests and plant diseases such as grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, chinch bugs, white-fringed beetle, mole crickets, citrus canker, phony peach, and peach mosaic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 20, 1942.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Federal Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective March 24, 1942, and which increases somewhat the area previously under quarantine and also modifies slightly the restrictions formerly imposed. You will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 394, Second Revision. Effective July 20, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In reissuing this circular to replenish the supply no change has been made in the list of bulbs, corms, and tubers that are exempted from the certification requirements of the quarantine. Some modifications have been made in the names, however, principally the common names, in order to bring them into line with standard plant nomenclature.

§ 301.48–6a. *List of true bulbs, corms, and tubers exempted from Japanese beetle certification.* Under § 301.48–6 [regulation 6 of quarantine No. 48], true bulbs, corms, and tubers are exempt from Japanese beetle certification when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil. The exemption includes single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.

The following list of bulbs, corms, and tubers, issued effective July 20, 1942, is for the information of inspectors of the Bureau and for the use of shippers within the regulated areas. The key letter (B) before the name stands for true bulb, (C) for corm, and (T) for tuber. Plant roots of a bulbous nature not given on this list are, in most cases, fleshy rhizomes, and are therefore not exempt from certification. (C) *Acidanthera*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone nemorosa, A. ranunculoides, A. deltoidea*, (C) *Antholyza* (madflower), (C) *Babiana* (baboonroot), (T) *Begonia* (tuberous rooted), (T) *Boussingaultia* (Madeira vine), (C) *Brodiaea*, (B) *Bulbocodium* (meadowsaffron), (C) *Calochortus* (Mariposa-lily or globe-tulip), (B) *Camassia*, (B) *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), (B) *Colchicum* (autumn-crocus), (T) *Colocasia* (*Caladium esculentum* and fancy-leaved varieties), (B) *Cooperia* (evening-star and rain-lily), (B) *Corydalis bulbosa, C. tuberosa*, (B) *Crinum*, (C) *Crocus*, (C) *Cyclamen*, (T) *Dahlia* (see statement in introductory paragraph), (C) *Dierama* (elfinwands), (T) *Dioscorea batatas* (cinnamon-vine), (T) *Eranthis* (winter-aconite), (B) *Erythronium* (fawnlily troutlily or dogtooth violet), (B) *Eucharis* (Amazonlily), (C) *Freesia*, (B) *Fritillaria* (fritillary), (B) *Galanthus* (snowdrop), (B) *Galtonia* (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summerhyacinth), (C) *Gladiolus*, (T) *Gloriosa rothschildiana*, (T) *Gloxinia* (see *Sinningia*), (B) *Hippeastrum*, (B) *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth, Dutch, and Roman), (B) *Hymenocallis*, (B) Iris, bulbous (Dutch, Spanish, and English), (B) *Ismene* (Peruvian-daffodil), (B) *Ixia*, (B) *Ixiolirion*, (B) *Lachenalia* (cape-cowslip), (B) *Lapeirousia* (*Lapeyrousia, Anomatheca*), (B) *Leucojum* (snowflake), (B) *Lilium* (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) *Lycoris*, (B) *Milla* (Mexican-star), (B) *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), (B) *Narcissus* (daffodil, jonquil), (B) *Nerine*, (B) *Ornithogalum* (Star-of-Bethlehem), (B) *Oxalis*, (B) *Pancratium*, (B) *Polianthes* (tuberose), (B) *Puschkinia*, (T) *Ranunculus* (buttercup), (B) *Scilla* (squill, starhyacinth), (T) *Sinningia speciosa* (*Gloxinia*), (C) *Sparaxis* (wandflower), (B) *Sprekelia* (Aztec-lily, Jacobean lily, St. Jameslily), (B) *Sternbergia*, (B) *Tigridia* (tigerflower or shellflower), (C) *Tritonia* (*Montbretia*), (B) *Tulipa* (tulip), (B) *Vallota* (Scarboro-lily), (B) *Watsonia* (buglelily), (T) *Zantedeschia* (*Richardia*) (callalily), and (B) *Zephyranthes* (zephyrlily).

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48–6; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of July, 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 15, 1942, 11:47 a. m.; 7 F. R. 5455.]

BEETLE RESTRICTIONS ON VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHIPMENTS ENDED FOR SEASON

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 11, 1942.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season, the United States Department of Agriculture announced. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind moved by refrigerator car or motortruck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. An order issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine releases the fruits and vegetables from this requirement 5 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The areas of heavy flight include Delaware, the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the beetles are in active flight, and results of field surveys show that adults of the Japanese beetle have decreased to a point where it does not seem advisable to continue the fruit and vegetable inspection and certification requirement the rest of this season. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after the active period which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

B. E. P. Q. 524. Effective September 9, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BY ADVANCING THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS UNDER § 301.48 OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO SEPTEMBER 9 FOR THE YEAR 1942

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas. Therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of Japanese beetle], it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by § 301.48–5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, revised effective March 24, 1942, be removed effective on and after September 9, 1942. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in § 301.48–5 from October 16 to September 9, 1942, and applies to this season only. (7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 5th day of September 1942.

P. N. Annand,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1942, 11 : 08 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7135.]

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 6. Effective September 5, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], paragraph (1) of § 301.48b [circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby amended effective September 5, 1942, by the addition of the following subparagraph:

§ 301.48b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.*

* * * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

(1) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(6) *Ethylene dichloride emulsion dip*

(i) *Materials:*

Potassium hydroxide: C. P.
Alcohol: 190 proof ethyl alcohol.
Oleic acid: crystal white olein.
Ethylene dichloride: commercial.

(ii) *Formula:*

	Pounds
Potassium hydroxide[1]	2.5
Alcohol[2]	14.0
Water	6.0
Oleic acid	17.5
Ethylene dichloride	60.0
	100.0

[1] An amount of commercial caustic potash containing an equivalent weight of potassium hydroxide may be substituted for the C. P. grade.
[2] Completely denatured alcohol (190 proof) may be substituted for the ethyl alcohol (190 proof).

(iii) *Preparation of dip.*—Mix the several ingredients in the order given in the formula. Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the alcohol and water, add the oleic acid, and stir intermittently for about 10 minutes. Compensate for evaporation loss by the addition of alcohol and water in the ratio given in the formula. Add the ethylene dichloride and stir.

The emulsible ethylene dichloride shall have a specific gravity of about 1.070 at 25° C. (77° F.) and contain 60 percent by weight of ethylene dichloride. It shall be a clear solution that may be readily diluted with water to form a uniform, stable, milklike emulsion. The product should be kept in gastight containers in a cool place at a temperature above 4.5° C. (40° F.). At lower temperatures it will separate into layers, in which case it must be warmed to room temperature and stirred to restore it to its original and usable condition.

(iv) *Caution.*—Ethylene dichloride is an inflammable volatile solvent. It, the emulsible ethylene dichloride, and the ethylene dichloride emulsion should be kept away from fire, heat, and open flame. They should be used with adequate ventilation and prolonged breathing of the vapor should be avoided.

(v) *Season.*—The treatment must be applied between October 1 and June 1.

(vi) *Temperature.*—The temperature of both the dip and the plant balls at the time of dipping shall not be lower than 45° F. nor higher than 75° F. At no time thereafter, during the holding period, shall the temperature of the treated plant balls be lower than 40° nor higher than 80°.

(vii) *Dosage.*—Use at the rate of 1 gallon of the emulsible ethylene dichloride in 100 gallons of water. (For convenience in making small quantities use 40 cubic centimeters in 1 gallon of water.) To prepare the emulsible ethylene dichloride as a dip, add small quantities of water successively, stirring continually until a uniform, creamlike emulsion is formed. Dilute this emulsion with the remainder of the water, stir a few minutes to insure a uniform suspension, and pour into a trough or tank. This dip must be prepared immediately before using.

(viii) *Preparation of plants.*—Plants with root masses or balls up to 10 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension may be treated, either bare, wrapped, or in unglazed clay pots. If wrapped, the wrapping material must be of such a nature as not to prevent the proper penetration of the emulsion into the root mass. The plant balls shall be moist but not wet.

(ix) *Application.*—The size of the trough or tank (wood or metal) used for the dipping vat, and the quantity of the emulsion shall be sufficient to provide a complete coverage of all the plant balls. The plant balls or pots must be immersed for a period of 10 seconds in the dip. They may be treated either

singly or in groups with the balls spaced approximately ¼ inch apart in a wire basket or perforated tray, and arranged so as to permit of rapid penetration of the emulsion into all of the balls. In any case the plant balls or tray shall rest on the bottom of the tank. A sufficient quantity of freshly prepared, diluted emulsion shall be added to the dip so that the plant balls are completely covered during the immersion period. To reduce the hazard of plant injury, not more than the lower ½ inch of the plant stems should be immersed during the treatment. The contents of the trough shall be discarded and the trough rinsed out 4 hours after charging and/or when the dirt and debris exceed 2 inches in depth. The trough shall be located during plant treatments in a covered and well ventilated place. On removal of balled plants from the dip they may be allowed to drain into the tank for 1 or 2 minutes and then must be placed in a compact group either on a bench with a tight bottom and side walls as high as the plant balls, or on a tight floor of a greenhouse, packing shed or other enclosed area, and surrounded by wodoen side walls as high as the plant balls. If they are placed on a dirt floor it must be wet and packed hard before using. In the case of potted plants any excess emulsion should be poured from the pot immediately after removing from the dipping vat. All plants must remain undisturbed for the prescribed 48 hours during which time excessive ventilation should be avoided. A light spray of water applied to the tops of the plants during this period may be beneficial.

(x) *Period of treatment.*—Ten seconds immersion in the dip followed by a 48-hour holding period.

(xi) *Varieties of plants.*—The list of plants which have been successfully treated in experimental work includes 18 varieties of azaleas, 60 kinds of greenhouse plants, 48 kinds of perennials, and 28 kinds of trees and shrubs. The list is subject to expansion and will be furnished on requet.

(7 C.F.R., § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 4th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1942, 11 : 08 a. m.; 7. F. R. 7134.]

B. E. P. Q. 499,
Supplement No. 1, Sixth Revision.

Effective September 18, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Two new schedules for methyl bromide fumigation of potted or bare-rooted plants are provided in this revision of supplement No. 1. These two treating schedules, at lower temperatures than have heretofore been authorized, are Nos. 8 and 9 in the table under subparagraph (i). The instructions as to fumigation of packaged plants are carried forward in this revision of the supplement.

§ 301.48b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48b [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified effective September 18, 1942, to read as follows:

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(1) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

(*a*) *Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.*—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 73° F.	2½	1½	6. 54° F.	4	2½
2. 67° F.	2½	2	7. 50° F.	4½	2½
3. 63° F.	2½	2½	8. 46° F.	4	3
4. 60° F.	3	2½	9. 43° F.	4½	3
5. 57° F.	3½	2½			

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

(*b*) *Preparation of plants.*—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 14-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 14 inches in diameter nor thicker than 14 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together.

(*c*) *Packaged plants.*—Boxed or wrapped plants in packages not more than 14 inches in diameter may be fumigated at any one of the above nine temperatures, periods of treatment, and schedules. In order that the fumigant may have access to the roots and soil masses about the roots, the wrapping shall not be tightly closed.

(*d*) *Varieties of plants.*—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion, and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subparagraph (5) (ii) of paragraph (1) of § 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, effective April 23, 1942.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 18, 1942, 11 : 42 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7381.]

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 7. Effective September 18, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Experiments with methyl bromide dissolved in water and applied to specified soil areas have resulted in the development of new methods for treating the soil of areas free from plants and of individual items of nursery stock in field rows. The application of this treatment in meeting the requirements of the Japanese beetle quarantine must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of the Division of Japanese Beetle Control, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., and in accordance with detailed instructions furnished by him.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by §§ 301.48–6 and 301.48–7, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulations 6 and 7 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], paragraphs (k) and (m) of § 301.48b [circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], as amended, are hereby further amended effective September 18, 1942, by the addition of the following subparagraphs:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.*

* * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL IN ABSENCE OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(k) SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

* * *

(6) *Methyl bromide solution*

(i) *Season.*—The treatment can be applied at any time when conditions are suitable between October 1 and May 15.

(ii) *Equipment.*—Equipment includes a gastight drum, complete with spigot and hose, methyl bromide applicator, collars when necessary, and measuring cans. Such equipment must be inspected, tested, and approved by an inspector of the Department before use.

(iii) *Preparation of solution.*—The solution must be prepared in accordance with the directions of the inspector.

(iv) *Condition and type of soil.*—Soil of any type may be treated provided the surface can be pulverized sufficiently to absorb the solution. To prepare a well pulverized surface, areas to be treated must be leveled and thereafter cultivated to loosen the soil to a depth of at least 1 inch. The treatment must not be applied during rain. The surface of wet soil should be tilled, allowed to dry for at least 24 hours, and then pulverized preparatory to treatment.

(v) *Dosage and application.*—The dosage shall be at the rate of 3 gallons of solution per 1 square yard. The strength of the solution shall be based on the minimum soil temperature within the top 6 inches as follows:

Minimum soil temperature in top 6 inches (°F.):	*Percentage concentration by volume of methyl bromide*
47 to 56, inclusive	0.150
57 to 67, inclusive	.100
68 and over	.050

The surface must be divided by strings or marks in the soil into units of approximately 1 square yard. The solution is to be applied uniformly in a crisscross pat-

tern to the soil surface from the spout of a sprinkling can or other vessel with a similar spout, held no more than 6 inches above the soil surface.

(vi) *Safety zone.*—In addition to the area desired to be certified, a strip 3 feet wide must be treated around the entire coldframe, plunging bed, or heeling-in ground. No plants will be certified from this strip. In the case of coldframes, etc. extending into the ground to a depth of 12 inches or more, no safety zone is required.

(vii) *Marking.*—In the case of coldframes, etc., having fixed boundaries, proper designations will be made on them by the inspector. In all other cases the nurserymen shall furnish suitable stakes, at least 4 inches square and 30 inches long, to be placed at the boundaries of the certified plots and marked by the inspector.

(viii) *Period of treatment.*—The area must remain undisturbed for a period of 48 hours after treatment.

(ix) *Alternative treatment.*—If 1-square-yard collars are used in treating frames, plunging beds, and heeling-in areas, the dosages and methods of procedure listed below for treatment of soil about the roots of plants may be used.

* * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(m) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(3) *Methyl bromide solution—collar treatment*

(i) *Season.*—The treatment can be applied at any time when conditions are suitable between October 1 and May 15.

(ii) *Equipment.*—The equipment required is the same as that under TREATMENT OF SOIL IN ABSENCE OF PLANTS (subparagraph (6) of paragraph (k)) except that collars are necessary.

(iii) *Preparation of solution.*—The required solution must be prepared in accordance with the directions of the inspector.

(iv) *Dosage, solution, concentration, and soil temperatures.*—The dosage is at the constant rate of 3 gallons per square yard. The percentage concentration of methyl bromide in solution, by volume, is dependent upon the minimum soil temperature within the top 6 inches, as follows:

Minimum soil temperature in top 6 inches (°F.):	*Percentage concentration of methyl bromide*
47 to 51, inclusive	0.100
52 to 56, inclusive	.075
57 to 62, inclusive	.050
63 to 67, inclusive	.040
68 to 72, inclusive	.025
73 and over	.015

(v) *Condition and type of soil.*—There are no limitations so long as there is no standing water on the area to be treated and all of the solution enters the soil within 30 minutes after application.

(vi) *Preparation of collar areas.*—The area must be free from weeds and debris and must be practically level. Leveling can be expedited by filling in and subsequent tamping to produce a uniformly packed subsurface for the application. The entire surface of the collar about the plant treated must be loosened to a depth of 1 inch. The collar should be set so that the solution will not break out beneath or through it.

(vii) *Safety area.*—The collar must be of sufficient size so that a safety margin of soil of at least 2 inches all around remains when the treated nursery stock unit is dug for balling.

(viii) *Withdrawal and application of solution.*—The solution is to be withdrawn from the preparation-drum through a hose extending to the bottom of the dosage-measuring vessel. It must be poured from the open top of the vessel onto the collar area quickly and without unnecessary splashing. Immediately thereafter the soil within the collar must be smoothed off without splashing so that the entire surface is uniformly submerged.

(ix) *Use period.*—If the drum is tightly sealed between dosage withdrawals the solution may be used at any time within 24 hours after preparation. While in storage between treatments within this period the drum must be shaded.

(x) *Treatment period.*—The plants must be dug not less than 20 hours or more than 48 hours after treatment.

(xi) *Plant reactions.*—The Department's records on plant reactions to the treatment are limited. Such information as is available will be supplied on request to the Division of Japanese Beetle Control. All interested nurserymen are advised to run test lots of their own stock for observation. So far as possible, the Department will cooperate in this testing on written request to the Division of Japanese Beetle Control, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

(xii) *Precautions.*—Directions as to precautions may be obtained from the above Division and should be observed.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 14th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 18, 1942, 11: 42 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7381.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 493, Second Revision. Effective October 1, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The administrative instructions issued May 1, 1940 (Circular B. E. P. Q. 493, revised) modified the treatment requirements for the pink bollworm as to baled lint and linters and products thereof and restored certain requirements for handling cottonseed in certain counties in northwestern Texas and Lea and Roosevelt Counties, N. Mex. The present revision does not change the requirements for these counties.

Continued improvement in seed sterilization and in sanitary measures in force at gins in the heavily infested area and at oil mills receiving and processing cottonseed produced in that area, makes it safe to allow linters produced from sterilized seed in such area to be moved interstate without additional treatment. The present revision of the administrative instructions therefore removes the requirement as to fumigation or roller treatment of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in the heavily infested area. This modification of the quarantine regulation does not affect the procedure as to handling cottonseed originating in the heavily infested area as provided in paragraph (b) of regulation 4 (§ 301.52–4).

§ 301.52–4b. *Administrative instructions; removing the treatment requirements as to cotton linters produced from sterilized cottonseed in the heavily infested areas, and extending the area in which baled cotton lint may be moved from certain lightly infested areas in New Mexico and Texas without treatment.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.52, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm], and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (a) of § 301.52–4, notice is hereby given that, effective October 1, 1942, (a) all restrictions and certification requirements are hereby waived on the interstate movement from any regulated area of cotton linters produced from sterilized seed; and (b) all restrictions are hereby

waived on the interstate movement of baled cotton lint and products thereof from the following area:

New Mexico: Lea and Roosevelt Counties.
Texas: Counties of Andrews, Cochran, Concho, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Sterling, Terry, Tom Green, Yoakum, and the regulated parts of *Bailey*, *Coke*, and *Lamb* Counties:

Provided, (1) That the products have been produced in an authorized oil mill or gin and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached to the containers or shipping papers in accordance with the requirements prescribed in § 301.52–11.

These instructions supersede those in circular B. E. P. Q. 493, dated May 1, 1940. (7 C. F. R. § 301.52; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 28th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register October 1, 1942, 11:52 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7792.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485, Tenth Revision. Effective August 3, 1942, through January 31, 1943.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a. *Administrative instructions; removal of certification requirements for specified articles.* (a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomolgy and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements for the interstate movement from the regulated areas are hereby waived effective August 3, 1942, through January 31, 1943, for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) *Soil, sand, and gravel, as indicated below:* (i) Soil, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(ii) Sand and gravel when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(2) *Articles other than soil:* When free from soil and when sanitation practices as prescribed by the inspector are maintained to his satisfaction, the following articles are exempt from certification during the period specified above:

(i) Potatoes.

(ii) Lily bulbs, except that freshly harvested or uncured bulbs are not exempt.

(iii) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(iv) Hay, other than peanut hay; roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

(v) Peanuts in shells, and peanut shells.

(vi) Baled cotton lint, and linters.

(vii) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

The intensity of infestations has been greatly reduced by drastic suppressive measures applied throughout the infested areas. This factor, as well as the conditions of growth, production, or maintenance of the restricted articles, has so reduced the danger of dissemination of white-fringed beetles that certification of the exempted articles is no longer necessary.

(b) Except as specified above, the following articles and materials shall remain under the restrictions of § 301.72–3:

(1) All soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
(2) Nursery stock.
(3) Grass sod.
(4) Lily bulbs when freshly harvested and uncured.
(5) Peanut hay.
(6) Seed cotton and cottonseed.
(7) Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, ninth revision, which became effective May 11, 1942.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 1st day of August 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 8, 1942, 12:06 p. m., 7 F. R. 6179.]

HEARING WILL CONSIDER BEETLE QUARANTINE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1942.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced today a public hearing to consider placing North Carolina under Federal quarantine because of the recent discovery of infestations of the white-fringed beetle in that State. The hearing will be held in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., at 10:30 a. m., October 15, 1942.

The white-fringed beetles were first reported as occurring in the United States in 1936, and since 1937 have been known to be present in parts of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. On January 15, 1939, these States were placed under a Federal quarantine which restricts or prohibits the interstate movement of soil and certain plants, plant products, and other articles to points outside the areas regulated by this quarantine.

Surveys to determine whether this insect exists in places not previously known to be infested have been conducted over wide areas during the past several years. During the past summer white-fringed beetles were discovered at several places within and in the vicinities of Atkinson, Burgaw, Goldsboro, and Wilmington, N. C. Farm land, as well as industrial and residential areas, was found to be infested.

This insect in its various stages may be carried from place to place through movement of soil and other articles.

Both larvae and adults feed on a wide range of plants. The larvae are capable of causing serious damage to many field and garden crops, and are exceedingly destructive to several important crops grown in many sections of the country. If allowed to spread, this insect may become a serious pest in agricultural regions of the United States not now infested.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REVISING THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE TO INCLUDE NORTH CAROLINA

SEPTEMBER 25, 1942.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that white-fringed beetles (species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*), insect pests dangerous to

agriculture, and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but known to be present in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have been found to exist in the State of North Carolina.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle (7 CFR 301.72 [Notice of Quarantine No. 72]) to include the State of North Carolina, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from that State, or regulated portions thereof, of (1) soil, sand, clay, peat, or muck, independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other things; and (2) such other articles or materials as may be determined to present a hazard in spread of the beetle, including the following:

Nursery stock.
Potatoes.
Grass sod.
Lily bulbs.
Compost and manure.
Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.
Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.
Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 161) as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in the South Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street SW., at 10:30 a. m., October 15, 1942, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine revision may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 25, 1942, 11:34 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7646.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

MEXICAN BORDER ACT

[PUBLIC LAW 426—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 31—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4849]

AN ACT

To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to regulate the entry into the United States from Mexico of railway cars and other vehicles and freight, express, baggage, and other materials which may carry such pests and to provide for the inspection, cleaning, and, when necessary disinfection of such vehicles and materials; to carry out the activities required to accomplish this purpose, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use such means as he may deem necessary, including construction and repair of buildings, plants, and equipment for fumigation and disinfection or cleaning of vehicles and materials; the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles or materials necessary to accomplish the purpose shall be carried out by and under the direction of authorized inspectors of the

Department of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and collect such charge as will cover, as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used in performing such disinfection, and fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Approved, January 31, 1942.

MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1942.

Approval was given by the Secretary of Agriculture today to regulations establishing inspection and treatment procedures under the Mexican Border Act approved January 31, 1942, relating to safeguard measures necessary to prevent the incidental introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton and other insects and plant diseases into this country from Mexico by means of railway cars and other vehicles, as well as in cargo, or in waste and debris likely to carry pests.

Authority for inspection and cleaning and for fumigation or other treatment of these cars, vehicles, and contaminating materials has been granted by Congress on a yearly basis since 1917, and regulations for carrying out these activities have likewise been in force since that date. With the enactment of the Mexican Border Act providing in a permanent manner for these protective functions it has become necessary to revise existing regulations to bring them under the authority of the new Act and into accord with its terms. The revision thus accomplished follows closely in scope and procedure the regulations long effective in this field.

B. E. P. Q.—Mex. Border Regs. Regulations under the Mexican Border Act, approved January 31, 1942. Effective September 8, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 320—THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Authority to inspect and apply safeguards to railway cars, vehicles, and various materials entering this country from Mexico has been granted by Congress on an annual basis since 1917 and regulations covering these activities have likewise been in force since that date. With the enactment of the Mexican Border Act, approved January 31, 1942, it has become necessary to revise the existing regulations so as to bring them under the authority of the new act, and into accord with its terms. The revision thus accomplished follows closely in scope and procedure the previous regulations, care being taken to avoid encroachment on the field covered by the Plant Quarantine Act.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act, approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), I, Grover B. Hill, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do prescribe and promulgate the following regulations to be in force and effect on September 8, 1942.

THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: §§ 320.1 to 320.9, inclusive, issued under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico," (Public Law 426, 77th Cong.).

§ 320.1. *Administration.*—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act and the regulations in this part concurrently with the Plant Quarantine Act and the quarantines and orders issued thereunder.

§ 320.2. *Regulated vehicles, articles, and materials.*[3]—To carry out the purpose of the aforesaid Act to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases these regulations shall apply to railway cars, boats crossing the Rio Grande, aircraft, drawn or self-propelled vehicles (such as wagons, carts, trucks, automobiles), freight, baggage, containers, and articles or materials which may be contaminated with insect pests or plant diseases. These regulations, however, shall not apply to railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials originating in and moving directly from the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico.

§ 320.3. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) *Owner or agent.*—As used in these regulations this term shall include both singular and plural and shall denote the person, agent, firm, company, or official, having responsible custody of railway cars, vehicles, or other materials subject to these regulations.

(*c*) *Disinfection.*—Disinfection as used in these regulations includes any treatment or process designed to destroy insect pests or plant disease organisms.

(*d*) *Railway cars.*—As used in these regulations shall include all types of cars commonly employed in the transportation of freight, such as box, flat, tank, refrigerator, gondola, stock, etc.

(*e*) *Cleaning.*—Cleaning as used in these regulations shall mean the removal, to the satisfaction of the inspector, of matter, other than the cargo and articles being moved, which may carry insect pests or plant diseases from railway cars, other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, and other materials.

(*f*) *Other vehicles.*—As used in these regulations the term "other vehicles" includes means of conveyance other than railway cars, such as aircraft, boats, automobiles, trailers, trucks, wagons, and carts, etc.

(*g*) *Other materials.*—As used in these regulations the term "other materials" shall include all commodities, articles, and materials which may be the means of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States.

§ 320.4. *Inspection.*—As a condition of entry into the United States from Mexico all articles and materials under these regulations (§ 320.2) shall be subject to examination by an inspector for the purpose of determining whether they may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests and plant diseases.

§ 320.5. *Railway cars.*—When the inspector has determined by examination that railway cars may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into the United States, he shall, insofar as these regulations may govern, permit their entry. If the examination discloses that any car is contaminated and would involve risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, he shall prescribe, as condition of entry, cleaning, transfer of cargo, or disinfection, or all three. When cleaning alone has been prescribed and done to the satisfaction of the inspector he shall permit the entry of the cleaned cars, insofar as these regulations may govern entry. When disinfection is prescribed the entry of the cars shall be conditioned on their being fumigated, under the supervision of the inspector, either in a government-owned fumigation house or otherwise in a place and by methods prescribed by the inspector. Immediately upon entry of railway cars for fumigation they shall be moved by the owner or agent having charge of same directly to the government-owned fumigation plant, or "spotted" at an approved place and before placing the cars in the fumigation chambers or "spotting" them for fumigating the railroad company servicing the cars shall cause the car doors to be opened and subsequent to fumigation it shall be the responsibility of the railroad company to remove the cars from the fumigation plant or place where they have been "spotted" and to close the car doors when the occasion requires. When the prescribed fumigation has been accomplished in manner required by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the inspector

[3] The entry of certain plants and plant products is regulated or prohibited by quarantines and regulations promulgated under the Plant Quarantine Act as amended.

shall permit entry into the United States insofar as these regulations may govern. The inspector may authorize temporary entry of railway cars under conditions to be prescribed by him for unloading or loading in railroad yards at the port of entry or for in-transit movement from and to Mexico.

§ 320.6. *Vehicles, articles, and materials, other than railway cars and unregulated boats.*—When the inspector has determined by examination that vehicles, other than railway cars and unregulated boats, or any of the various articles and materials covered by these regulations may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases, he shall permit their entry insofar as these regulations may govern. If the examination by the inspector discloses such regulated vehicles, articles, or materials are contaminated and would involve risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, he shall prescribe, as a condition of entry, cleaning, transfer of cargo, or disinfection, or any or all of these. The cleaning, transfer of cargo and disinfection shall be carried out under his supervision and to his satisfaction and until it has been so accomplished, entry into the United States shall be refused.

§ 320.7. *Responsibility for opening and cleaning.*—The owner or agent in charge of railway cars, other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, articles, or other materials shall open these for inspection as required by the inspector and provide reasonable access to every part thereof, and when cleaning is prescribed by the inspector as a condition of entry, shall so open, and clean, and do any and all things reasonably pertaining thereto as required by the inspector. All costs incident to entry, opening, and cleaning, except for the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the owner or agent in charge.

§ 320.8. *Responsibility for disinfection.*—When disinfection involves fumigation the inspector will apply the fumigant whether in the houses erected for the purpose or in the cars themselves. If, in the judgment of the inspector, fumigation will not provide adequate safeguards against the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases, he may prescribe another type of disinfection which shall be applied by the owner or agent under the supervision of the inspector. Costs incident to such disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be borne by the owner or his agent, or paid for as prescribed elsewhere in these regulations.

§ 320.9. *Fees for disinfection in government-owned facilities.*—Prior to entry of railway cars or other vehicles requiring fumigation in government-owned facilities as a condition of entry, the owner or agent in charge shall buy fumigation coupons from the inspector in charge at the port of entry. The price fixed for these coupons shall represent as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in performing such fumigation. On the basis of the average cost for such fumigation over a period of years the inspector in charge shall, until further notice, collect a fee of $4.00 for each coupon sold. Payments for coupons, if practicable, shall be in the form of postal money orders, or bank drafts or certified checks drawn on United States banks, drawn to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Payments in United States currency will be accepted if tendered. All fees so collected by the inspector shall be promptly turned into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These regulations shall supersede the Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and Other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or Other Materials from Mexico at Border Points, effective July 1, 1917, as amended January 29, 1920 (7 C. F. R. § 320.1 to § 320.6; 39 Stat. 1164) and may be referred to as "The Mexican Border Regulations."

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of September 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing regulations were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador, through the State Department, and to all customs officers through the Treasury Department.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 4, 1942, 11:14 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7025.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. P. Q. 355, Revised, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

SEPTEMBER 11, 1942.

COTTON LINT OR SEED—RESTRICTED IMPORTATION PERMITTED

Proclamation No. 34, published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement of June 29, 1942, prescribed that the importation into Jamaica of cotton lint or seed, or any part whatever of the cotton plant or of any plant of any species or variety of *Gossypium*, is allowed only under permit granted by the Director of Agriculture and in compliance with the following rules:

1. No consignment of cottonseed may exceed 1 ton in weight.
2. All cottonseed imported into this Island shall be placed in the fumigation chamber immediately on landing and shall not be removed therefrom until it has been fumigated for a period of 1 hour with hydrocyanic acid gas at a concentration of 1 ounce of cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space.
3. All cottonseed shall before planting be immersed for not less than 3 minutes in concentrated sulphuric acid or treated with fungicide approved by the Director of Agriculture.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

P. Q. C. A. 310, Supplement No. 6.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

JULY 3, 1942.

REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN PERU AND THE IMPORTATION OF FLAXSEED

[Executive Order of June 3, 1942, Lima]

All seedings of flax for fiber made in certain coastal valleys are restricted generally to a planting season from May 15 to July 31. (This season is extended to August 15 in 1942.)

The importation of flaxseed by individuals is prohibited. This can be done only through the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock, who will import flaxseed in quantities not exceeding 1 kilogram upon application by interested farmers. The flaxseed will be passed upon by the technical services of the Bureau and released to the farmers concerned if the test proves satisfactory.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ARIZONA PLANT QUARANTINE [4]

(Amendment of Notice dated November 10, 1941)

Item 6 of the notice of November 10, 1941, published in the Postal Bulletin of November 17, 1941, relating to Arizona plant quarantines is amended by removing "Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits" from the prohibited list (column II) and placing these articles in the restricted list (column III) so that the amended item will read:

(Column I)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(6) Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.	Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits, peach and nectarine trees, root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts capable of propagation, except fruit pits, admitted under proper certification from State of origin.	Peach mosaic disease.

[4] The Postal Bulletin, Washington, August 17, 1942.

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of Notice dated September 11, 1940)

Postal Bulletin 18032—September 17, 1940

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantine areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(1) *Counties in Oregon:* Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.		Potatoes and potato tops require State-of-origin certificate showing they were grown and packed in noninfested areas; or, screened and packed as prescribed by Oregon law.	Colorado potato beetle.
(2) All of the United States and all counties in Oregon.		Narcissus bulbs, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese sacred lilies require satisfactory State-of-origin certificate as to . . . freedom from infestation, based on inspection or treatment.	Narcissus bulb fly, eelworm, or nematode.
(3) **Parts of Oregon, Idaho and Washington:** (Infested Areas) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, Yamhill. *Counties in Idaho:* Benewah and Latah. *Counties in Washington:* Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman.	**Fresh cherry fruit entirely prohibited shipment from infested counties into noninfested counties.** **Used cherry boxes also prohibited except when steam- or hot-water treated and so certified.**	Fresh cherries **may be shipped into Oregon from noninfested counties in Idaho and Washington with inspection certificate showing growth, packing, and shipment from a county free of fruit fly.** Cherry fruit **and used boxes** may be shipped from infested counties into infested counties **without certification, but are subject to inspection at destination.**	Cherry fruit fly.
(4) **All of Oregon**		**Gladiolus bulbs accepted for intrastate shipment only when accompanied by special gladiolus permit.**	**Gladiolus thrips.**
(5) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill. States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.		Poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation accepted from quarantined areas when accompanied with certificate of State of origin showing they were grown in county free from satin moth and not stored where poplar or willow trees from infested areas are or have been stored, **or a certificate showing the trees have been effectively treated in approved manner.**	Satin moth.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(6) Entire United States	----------	Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State-of-origin certificate that shipment is from a section free of phylloxera **or certificate that shipment has been given an approved treatment under the supervision of a qualified inspector of State of origin.**	Grape phylloxera.
(7) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, **New Hampshire**, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All varieties and species, including the flowering forms of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof and the fresh fruit.	Scions or budwood admitted under Oregon permit from Nov. 1 to **Apr. 1.** Bare rooted plants allowed entry from Nov. 1 to **Apr. 1** after fumigation as required, provided with satisfactory State-of-origin certificate.	Oriental fruit moth.
(8) California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Potatoes—accepted only with certificate of state-of-origin to show the potatoes and district where grown are free of infestation or that the potatoes were fumigated. . . .	Potato tuber moth.
(9) All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.	----------	Filbert blight.
(10) All of the States and districts of the United States and the following counties in Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler.	----------	**Genus rubus, such as blackberry, dewberry, loganberry, and raspberry and their horticultural varieties, accepted under field inspection certificate of State of origin. . . .**	Virus diseases of the genus rubus. . . .
(11) Connecticut, **Delaware, Illinois,** Indiana, **Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,** Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, **North Carolina,** Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, **Virginia,** West Virginia, **Wisconsin.**	----------	**Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragment of cob and other plant debris)** of corn, broom corn, sorghums or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia, gladiolus (except corms, bulbs, or tubers without stems) chrysanthemum, aster; lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as cranberry or horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb—admitted under approved disinfection treatment certificate issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture or State of origin. The following admitted if accompanied with certificate of inspection showing freedom of infestation: Beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb (cut or plants), cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia.	European corn borer.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(12) California, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Tomatoes and tomato plants require certificate of State of origin showing fruit or plants were grown and shipped from a free area, or treated with Oregon approved formula.	Tomato pin worm.
(13) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.	Foreign grown chestnuts and chinquapins not restricted when reshipped into Oregon in the original unopened containers.	Chestnut blight.
14) Territory of Hawaii	Maunaloa Flowers	----------	East Indian bean borer.
(15) *Counties in Arizona:* Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. *Counties in California:* Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	----------	Peach mosaic.
Counties in Colorado: Delta, Garfield, Mesa, and Montezuma. *Counties in New Mexico:* Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. *Counties in Oklahoma:* Bryan. *Counties in Texas:* Bowie, Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Denton, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Floyd, Grayson, Gregg, Hopkins, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, and Wilbarger. *Counties in Utah:* Grand and Washington.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	----------	Peach mosaic.
(16) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Peach, nectarine, or apricot trees; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits, including any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots—from areas where any of these diseases are known to exist.	----------	Peach yellows, little peach and peach rosette.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such officers for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
S. B. Palacios	Brownsville, Tex	2 avocados with seed	$1
Eusebio Benavides Garza	do	5 avocados with seed	1
Constancio Mendoza	do	1 mango	1
Guadalupe Guerra	do	3 quinces	1
Jose Valdez	do	4 guavas	1
P. D. Warren	Del Rio, Tex	2 mangoes	1
Candelario Rodriguez	do	2 avocados	1
Maria Guerro	do	1 mango	1
Teresa Torres de Moreno	do	2 avocados	1
Francisco Paz	do	do	1
Savina Dyer	do	7 avocados	1
Francisco Mota Rodriguez	do	7 nodes sugarcane	1
Rosa Maldonado	do	8 avocados	1
Eustolia Rodriguez Vda. de Garza	Eagle Pass, Tex	4 plums	1
Lina Ibarra	do	2 mangoes	1
Ramona Bias Gueda	do	1 avocado seed	1
Eloisa Montalvo Lugo	do	2 mangoes	1
Dolores Ayala Leal	do	9 figs	1
Josefa Cruz de Valdez	do	5 pears	1
Feliz Castro	do	4 pomegranates	1
Frank Guerra	do	15 peaches	1
Teodora Martinez Herrera	do	3 bulbs	1
Virginia Macias de Bosquez	do	3 avocado seeds	1
Guadalupe G. Whitt	do	1 orange	1
Susana Montalvo	do	1 peach	1
Ramon Villasenor Careaga	do	1 avocado	1
Matias Tenerio	Hidalgo, Tex	7 mangoes	1
Santes Martinez	do	7 apples	1
Monico Cortez	do	2 plants	1
Guillerma Herrera	do	7 plants	1
Cristina Benitez	do	5 plants	1
Eraristo Ybarra	do	5 avocado seeds	1
Santiago Ramos	do	3 avocados	1
Roberto Pizzanno	do	2 avocados	1
Angelita Cantu	Hidalgo, Tex	12 plants	1
G. H. Raymond	do	2 mangoes	1
Dolores Salazar	do	1 mango	1
Maria Moreno	do	3 pomegranates	1
Mrs. Ben Brooks	do	5 plants	1
Pedro Garcia	do	2 plants	1
Roberto Ruiz	do	6 Irish potatoes	1
Anastacia Martinez	do	1 mango	1
Pedro Soto	do	1 avocado	1
Lucy Gomez Garcia	do	1 mango	1
Amelio Castillo	do	9 pomegranates	1
William Dusek	do	2 mangoes	1
Genoveda Escamilla	do	2 avocados	1
Glen E. Miller	do	1 plant	1
Benjamin Castillo	do	1 mango, 2 peaches, and 2 apples	1
Juana P. Calvo	do	3 peaches	1
Nacario Mendiola	do	4 avocados	1
Fidel Martinez	do	2 avocados	1
Delfina Barrientos	do	16 pears and 1 avocado seed	1
Rogelio Lozanio	do	2 avocados	1
Vicente Moreno	do	2 avocados and 3 pomegranates	1
Emma Parmenter	do	1 avocado seed	1
Guadalupe Baloma	do	2 pomegranates	1
Lorenza Martinez	do	1 quince	1
Anacleto Perez	do	4 avocado seeds	1
Leona Torres	do	2 peaches and 1 pear	1
Amelia Salinas	do	1 avocado	1
Laurio Rodriguez	do	do	1
Mercelina Torrez	do	5 plants	1
Rosa Ortega	do	1 avocado	1
Anastacio Solis	do	2 avocados and 2 peaches	1
Manuel Fuentes	do	4 avocados	1
Florentinis Cervante	do	3 avocados	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Fabian Casas	do	4 avocados	$1
Santos Ramerix	do	3 oranges	1
Caesario Rios	do	4 plants	1
Victorinia Vera	do	1 apple	1
Cirilo Escobeda	do	1 avocado, 1 quince, and 1 pomegranate.	1
Lorenza Gonzales	do	1 avocado and 3 guavas	1
Maria Perez Solis	do	1 peach	1
Maria Briones	do	5 apples	1
Francisco Garcia	do	4 oranges	1
Felipi Garcia	do	2 oranges	1
Maria Silva de Garza	do	18 plants	1
Lilia Esparanza Bustillas	do	1 orange and 3 guavas	1
Seferina Pena	Laredo, Tex	1 pear	1
Belen H. Compean	do	1 avocado and 17 plants	1
Regino Sanches	do	4 avocados	1
Micela Vaquera	do	2 avocados with seed	1
Esther Jimenez	do	8 plants	1
Mrs. Josefa B. de Perales	do	32 plants	2
R. M. Camacho	do	3 guavas and 1 plant	2
Dan K. Johnson	do	11 plants	5
Francisco Martinez	do	3 avocados	1
Enriqueta Villerreal	do	2 mangoes	1
Beatrice Arreaga	do	8 avocados	1
Dolores Garcia	do	1 mango	1
Victor Olivares	do	4 apples	1
Lidia Hinojosa	do	2 peaches	1
Francisco E. Estrado	do	1 guava	1
Cirlo Sanchez	do	40 agave plants	2
B. Medrano	do	6 oranges	1
A. Vasquez	do	2 plants	1
Emilio Dally	do	10 avocados	1
Adelaida Salinas	do	4 nodes sugarcane	1
Filomen Pena	do	1 plant	1
Eva Rodriquez de Salinas	Roma, Tex	10 plants with soil	3

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

P. N. ANNAND, *Chief.*
AVERY S. HOYT, *Associate Chief.*
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.*
F. C. BISHOPP, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Research Work.*
W. L. POPHAM, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Control Operations.*
F. H. SPENCER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Business Administration.*
ROLLA P. CURRIE, *Editor.*
J. A. HYSLOP, *in Charge, Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information.*
J. I. HAMBLETON, *in Charge, Division of Bee Culture Investigations.*
D. L. VAN DINE, *in Charge, Division of Fruit Insect Investigations.*
F. C. CRAIGHEAD, *in Charge, Division of Forest Insect Investigations.*
W. H. WHITE, *in Charge, Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations.*
C. M. PACKARD, *in Charge, Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.*
R. W. HARNED, *in Charge, Division of Cotton Insect Investigations.*
W. E. DOVE, *in Charge, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Control Investigations.*
R. C. ROARK, *in Charge, Division of Insecticide Investigations.*
C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *in Charge, Division of Insect Identification.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Parasite Introduction.*
J. F. MARTIN, *in Charge, Division of Plant Disease Control.*
B. M. GADDIS, *in Charge, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control* (headquarters, *Greenfield, Mass.*).
E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication* (headquarters, *Bloomfield, N. J.*).
R. E. MCDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines* (headquarters, *San Antonio, Tex.*).
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine* (headquarters, *Harlingen, Tex.*).
CLAUDE WAKELAND, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1942